

crimes. That, I am sure, is accurate. But the fact that the current law presents an obstacle to our law enforcement objectives is hardly a persuasive argument for compounding the problem.

Reasonable people may continue to disagree with whether the death penalty serves as a deterrent to some categories of crimes, but I am at a loss to see how anyone can seriously believe that the prospect of the death penalty will deter suicide missions of the kind that this Nation witnessed on September 11. I dare say it will have no effect whatsoever, and I believe the administration implicitly concedes as much when it says that this new provision merely replicates existing death penalty provisions, provisions which did nothing to prevent those attacks from occurring.

Now, again, I support the Convention. I believe it should be ratified and implemented with all reasonable dispatch. But we have a responsibility to achieve that goal in a way that generally advances our national interests. I hope the Senate will fix this legislation so that that can happen.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is designed to implement a treaty. In order to be limited to that purpose, the bill goes well beyond what needs to be done, and, in fact, contains provisions that may be counterproductive. I therefore urge my colleagues to oppose the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we have now heard the proposition that passing this bill as it is with the death penalty provisions contained in it is somehow going to render ineffective the foreign policy of the United States.

I would draw the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts, in particular, to House document 107-139, which is a legislative proposal transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress on October 25, 2001, containing the death penalty. Now, under the Constitution, it is the President that conducts the foreign policy of the United States, and if he believed that the death penalty features in this legislation which involved terrorist bombings would somehow hamper his ability to put together an international coalition to fight the al Qaeda or any other terrorist organization, I am sure he would have said so in this message that he sent to the Congress. But he did not.

Giving prosecutors the opportunity to ask for the death penalty when there is a particularly heinous crime I think is something that should be an arrow in the quiver of the Justice Department. I regret that the opponents of this legislation have made their philosophical opposition to the death penalty a reason to vote down the im-

plementation of a treaty designed to combat international terrorism such as bombing of public facilities that we have seen occur at our embassies in Africa and which, unfortunately, occur on an almost daily basis in Israel, but I think that the President is right that we should have the option of having a death penalty as one of the penalties, should someone be indicted, tried and convicted.

I would urge the membership to support this bill overwhelmingly.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3275, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3427

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 3427, the Afghanistan Freedom and Reconstruction Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE HONORING DR. JAMES HARVEY EARLY IN THE WIL- LIAMSBURG, KENTUCKY, POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1714) to provide for the installation of a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky, Post Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1714

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE TO HONOR DR. JAMES HARVEY EARLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Postmaster General shall install a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky Post Office Building located at 1000 North Highway 23 West, Williamsburg, Kentucky 40769.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAQUE.—The plaque installed under subsection (a) shall contain the following text:

“Dr. James Harvey Early was born on June 14, 1808 in Knox County, Kentucky. He was

appointed postmaster of the first United States Post Office that was opened in the town of Whitley Courthouse, now Williamsburg, Kentucky in 1829. In 1844 he served in the Kentucky Legislature. Dr. Early married twice, first to Frances Ann Hammond, died 1860; and then to Rebecca Cummins Sammons, died 1914. Dr. Early died at home in Rockhold, Kentucky on May 24, 1885 at the age of 77.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1714.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate 1714, sponsored by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL, would install a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky, Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the House consideration of S. 1714, which places a plaque in the Post Office in Williamsburg, Kentucky, honoring Dr. James Harvey Early. This measure was introduced by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL on November 5, 2001.

Dr. James Harvey Early was born on June 4, 1808, in Knox County, Kentucky. He was appointed postmaster of the first United States Post Office that was opened in the town of Whitley Courthouse, now Williamsburg, Kentucky, in 1829. In 1844 he served in the Kentucky legislature.

Dr. Early died at home in Rockhold, Kentucky, on May 24, 1885, at the age of 77. He represents the significance of individuals who have made a tremendous impact on the development of our community for many, many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague and urge swift passage of this resolution.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1714, a bill to provide for the installation of a plaque in the Williamsburg Kentucky Post Office Building to honor Dr. James Harvey Early.

Kentucky was one of the first frontiers, marked with rugged terrain and harsh conditions. In this challenging frontier land, Dr. Early helped shape his community through his